

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 27.—At a meeting of the central council of the Greenback Labor party, of Brooklyn, last night, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, which are fair samples of the action of similar bodies throughout the east:

Whereas, We feel called upon to express our sentiments upon the dastardly attempt to assassinate the Rev. I. S. Kalloch, Workingmen's candidate for mayor of San Francisco, by the desperate editor of the *Chronicle*, Chas. De Young; and

Whereas, We recognize in the act of this representative and hired tool of corrupt influences that have ruled and ruined California, an outrage against free government, execrated by all law-abiding citizens; and

Whereas, We hail with honest pride and unbounded satisfaction the judicious counsels of Denis Kearney in restoring and guiding the just anger of the citizens of that city to the prompt obedience of the law; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the Workingmen's party of California in its present great trial, and fervently trust that the murdering attempt will only serve to more strongly unite them in the work for success in their noble principles, and that it will be gloriously and decisively answered on election day.

Resolved, That we pledge our united co-operation, our means and our lives to the success of the grand work which they have undertaken in educating the industrial classes in America to a knowledge of their rights.

The *Evening Post* says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, speaking for the DeYongs' extenuates its publication against Kalloch's father on the plea that there was a kind of clerical blunder in its office. Nevertheless it does not appear that it retracted the obnoxious and slanderous dispatch, and on the contrary one of the De Yongs is quoted as saying that after the publication the charge had to stand. What an exalted notion of journalistic responsibility that a false and slanderous charge be admitted by a culpable carelessness into the columns of a newspaper, and is to go uncontradicted simply because it has been spread abroad in type. If the DeYongs can offer no better excuse than this, the best advice for them is to keep quiet. On the contrary, however, there is reprinted this morning from the *Chronicle* two or three columns of pleas in abatement, in which all the various details which led up to the tragedy are rehearsed to justify the deed. The theory that slander is to be punished by coldblooded murder at the hands of a journalistic desperado, would be a novel one in an enlightened community, but in San Francisco there seems to be no moral restraint on the practice of theory in a leading newspaper. These are, after all, symptoms of a social disease in that turbulent and half organized community which carry their own explanation of a disgraceful cause and bloody effect.

The clearing house exchange for the week ending August 23d, according to the *Public*, are smaller outside of New York than those of any other full week for four months. Still there is a large increase in comparison with the corresponding week last year, though not so large as has been observed in several recent weeks. Exchanges at all the cities, New York included, fall short by more than \$100,000,000 of the high water mark of May, but are nevertheless larger by 3.62 per cent, than those of the corresponding week last year, a portion of the gain here being due, as usual, to the greater activity in speculation. Outside of this city, the most notable feature is the unprecedented gain of 55 per cent. at Boston, exchanges there being the largest reported in any week thus far this year, excepting in one week of April. The increase at Philadelphia is also very large. On the other hand, any decrease whatever: Chicago seems extraordinary, and losses at San Francisco, Milwaukee and New Orleans, though doubtless due to usual causes, are especially large.

The comparison is moderately favorable on the whole, and it is pleasant to see continued and vigorous improvement in the great iron interest reflected in the trans-

actions at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. For midsummer reports, they will do very well. It does not indicate that any alarming stringency of money has penetrated from the vicinity of the New York Stock Exchange to any of the other cities.

Two United States officers sailed yesterday on the *Arizona* for Alexandria, Egypt, to bring to this country the obelisk called Cleopatra's Needle, sister to the one recently set up on the Thames Embankment, London, and which is expected to arrive on January 1st.

An explosion of the boiler of the tug *Essex*, early this morning, wrecked the boat and killed Leonidas Fuller, fireman, and Joseph E. Laffay, engineer.

Major Harlee, of Poughkeepsie, in business in this city, has failed; liabilities about \$100,000; \$50,000 secured.

CINCINNATI, 27.—Secy. Sherman visited the Merchants' Exchange to-day and made a speech explaining his action in extending the time for the payment by National banks of the proceeds of the sales of four per cent. bonds. He was fully convinced that his action had prevented serious injury to business, and the refunding operations have uniformly been conducted with the purpose of interfering as little as possible with the money market. He gave figures and facts showing the operations and the effects of the redemption of called bonds to justify his action. He concluded by stating that this was not done to relieve the banks or to help anyone. He denied that he ever had been or was interested in any bank. The assertion that he was, was simply false, and made without foundation or excuse. It was a political sensation. The reason the unsettled accounts are with the First National Bank of Commerce, New York, is because the Bank of Commerce made the \$40,000,000 subscription closing the 5-20's, and the First National Bank made the subscription of \$121,000,000, closing the 10-40's, and these being the last subscriptions are naturally the last drawn upon. Said he: Had I continued to drain the money market of legal tenders and to hoard them in the Treasury to await the presentation of called bonds, the clamor would have been much louder and much more just. I did exactly right in the order of the 13th of August, and stand by it, and now under it the loan accounts are being rapidly closed without any disturbance in the money market. If the clamor will only induce holders of the called bonds to send them in for payment, I would be greatly rejoiced.

ST. LOUIS, 27.—Sam. H. Pemberton and Wm. Roberts, residents of Walpole, Ill., were assaulted yesterday while returning from the county seat, where they had had some difficulty about a lawsuit. The theory is the difficulty was the cause of the murder.

NEW ORLEANS, 27.—Dr. S. M. Bemiss reports to-day officially, to the board of health, that General J. B. Hood and daughter, Lydia Hoed, 10 years old, are both down with yellow fever, on Third, near Annunciation street. The child was taken sick yesterday, and the General this morning. Dr. Bemiss, the family physician is in attendance.

MEMPHIS, 27.—There were three new cases this morning, and six deaths. Among the whites was James Roosa, a well known wagon manufacturer, who died six miles east of the city on the Raleigh road.

The weather continues to grow warmer. There were 22 cases in all to-day, 10 white and 12 colored. The thermometer ranged between 65 and 83.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—Kalloch's condition is reported by his physician as satisfactory, and if inflammation does not set in, he will be considered in a fair way to recover. A dispatch from Fort Thomas, Arizona, says: Hines, deputy constable was killed here while trying to arrest J. B. Collins, a merchant. A party of nine men from Safford, have Collins, his clerk and Justice Mann in custody. Fears are entertained for their safety.

The steamer *Oceanic*, from Hong Kong via Yokohama, has arrived. Hong Kong, 13.—The W. U. ship *Shah* missionary case which for the past year has attracted much attention, is finally decided at the British court, Shanghai. The missionaries complained of the alleged outrage of a mob near Foo Chow, declaring that their property was

wantonly destroyed and premises invaded. The Chinese claimed that missionaries had aggressively encroached upon the native temple grounds, until the populace was aroused to violent measures. The Chinese confidently submitted the case to the English tribunal, and the result is a complete vindication for them and overthrow of the whole missionary position. The suit is considered important as establishing precedents for similar affairs.

Representatives of European powers generally have suddenly issued notifications requiring their countrymen to observe and obey Japanese quarantine regulations. It is feared, however, that concessions comes too late. It is impossible to overstate the exasperation of the Japanese. They feel and declare that solely for the maintenance of a paltry false principle of diplomatic dignity, plague has been let loose upon the people of this part of the country. Only one foreign representative, the American, has recognized Japanese right from the beginning. The British envoy has led all others in opposition, and the ground assumed by him is that the Japanese privilege of excluding foreign ships, on any plea, must never be acknowledged. If the government apprehends peril from epidemic, he claims that foreign envoys must be appealed to, and that it is for them to decide whether steps be taken to prevent the entrance of disease. The irritation of the government and people is more intense than ever before. In addition to United States Minister Bingham and General Grant, Governor Hennessy, of Hong Kong, lately visiting there, strongly supports the Japanese.

The cholera continues virulent, but there are signs of abatement within the present month. Thus far they have 45,000 attacks and 25,000 deaths.

The government displays unflinching energy in confronting and checking the disease.

The Emperor has given \$70,000 from his private funds in aid of sanitary measures.

Yokohama, 12.—The cholera is still spreading, and has reached Yokohama and Tokio.

There are rumors of impending trouble between China and Japan relative to the Loo Choo Islands.

NEW YORK, 28.—News to-day is meagre, the excitement regarding the San Francisco episode having nearly died out here as it has in California.

The *Herald* says San Francisco deserves more than ordinary credit for the entire subsidence of the excitement over the Kalloch, De Young affair.

The *World* says: "Greystone," the country seat near Yonkers, which Tilden leased with the privilege of purchase, was sold to him yesterday for \$150,000.

The *Herald* criticizes the \$400,000 worth of silver purchased in London yesterday for India. It came from South America, and this while the metal is a drug in the United States.

The *World's* special from Winnipeg, Manitoba, yesterday, says: The situation in the Canadian northwest is grave and daily becoming more critical and complicated. The Crees, a powerful tribe, who have repeatedly protested against Sitting Bull's hunting buffaloes on their ground and been pacified with assurances that he would soon return to the United States, are restive under the rapid extinction of game, and 2,000 warriors under Great Bear assume a threatening attitude. The American scourge have slaughtered nearly all the buffalo south of Battle River, and the buffalo have fled south or to the limits of Arthabasca district. The destitution of the Canadian Indians is extreme. Many cases of cannibalism are reported, and one or two Hudson Bay posts have been plundered by the starving savages. Lieut. Gov. Laird, whose seat of government is at Battleford, has sent his family into Winnipeg and his position is very critical. Three weeks ago chief Indian Commissioner Dewdney endeavored to arrange matters with Great Bear who consented to keep quiet until the government had finally decided the course to be pursued. Sitting Bull's band was removed north of Wood Mountain but isolated conflicts were going on between them and the Canadian Crees and Santeux. A dispatch arrived from Police Fort Walsh, to-day, saying they anticipated very serious trouble. Colonel Osborne Smith, in command of the Canadian forces,

leaves for the scene of the troubles on Friday. The Police force numbers only 450 men and the Dominion government is hastily organizing six companies of mounted infantry. No particulars have been received of what has happened, but a message from Fort Walsh was most urgent. There are three companies of infantry, a troop of cavalry and a field battery here, all volunteers. The Dominion force were disbanded a year ago. This account represents Sitting Bull's following at eight thousand men, women and children, which is probably too high an estimate.

MEMPHIS, 28.—Five cases are reported to the board of health. Three were the children of John S. Prestige, who have been ill for the past two weeks, but for private reasons their names were not officially announced by the board of health.

Eight deaths occurred since last night, two colored.

PHILADELPHIA, 28.—The *National Baptist* says of Kalloch: Personally, we have nothing favorable to say. We have no doubt of the extent of his abilities and power of leadership, but we do not believe him to be a good man. Our opinions is the tendency of his recent teachings has been disorganizing and demoralizing, yet he had the right to say his say, offensive as his say is. If he violated any law, he was amenable to law, and not to the hand of violence.

MEMPHIS, 23.—The Howard Association to-day assigned twenty nurses to duty.

Ed. Keating, keeper of the Court Square for many years, died of the fever to-night at 8 o'clock. More cases are reported this afternoon. Two additional deaths occurred.

The thermometer to-day ranged from 65 to 83.

New Orleans, 28.—Miss Ida Berkson, aged 18, was taken sick with the fever August 25, on Third Street, No. 207 Constance Street quarter. Her brother, aged four and a half years, died July 31st of the fever.

The condition of General Hood and daughter is reported favorable.

Of the six cases of yellow fever reported yesterday from the quarantine station on the bark *Black Prince*, from Havana, three died last night. Others are getting along well.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—The United States grand jury has found an indictment against E. J. Baldwin, for violating the internal revenue laws, by refilling old packages with spirits without cancelling the revenue stamps thereon, and selling the same at his store in Los Angeles County. He is also charged with failing to make proper entries in his books as required by law.

A stronger feeling in the northern mines of the Comstock is attributed to the fact that the water has been practically mastered by the assistance of the Sutro Tunnel. The new north drift of the tunnel is being vigorously pushed.

Physicians still report Dr. Kalloch improving, but as yet he cannot be considered out of danger. Medical gentlemen say more or less pus has formed, and is still forming around the bullet, and there is no way for escape, as the hole from the surface is already blocked. It is feared that if no outlet is found for it by natural or other channels, inflammation and blood poisoning will ensue. At present the most unfavorable symptom in his case is the feeling of sickness at the stomach every evening at about six o'clock. Mr. Kalloch fears it is produced by agitation to his nerves by the presence of the physicians at about that time, and they have accordingly decided to see him only in the forenoon. It is also thought it may result from over nourishment.

NEW YORK, 29.—A correspondent of the *Sun* suggests that when California votes for Congressmen next Wednesday, every legal voter who is arrested by the United States marshals, and thereby deprived of his right to vote, be taken before a magistrate and make affidavit of the facts, and have the ticket he offered at the polls attached to the affidavit, and have it in such a form that it will have all the force of evidence before a congressional committee of judicial proceedings. Then with these evidences before them, Congress can decide who is legally entitled to a seat.

The President, having received charges against Federal officials in various parts of the country for active interference in the management of political conventions, has written a letter announcing that

his former order on the subject will be enforced.

The Oneida community of this State has been compelled by public sentiment awakened against their free love system, to abandon it. Their leader, Father Noyes, submitted propositions to the community, which they adopted, agreeing to give up the practice of complex marriage, not renouncing, however, their belief in its principles, and to encourage celibacy of members, but allow marriage according to St. Paul's teachings, also to have all other things in common as heretofore. The community will hereafter consist of two classes of members, celibates and married persons living together, and husband and wife under the laws of marriage as generally understood.

The programme of the prize shooting at Creedmore contemplated 10 matches. The aggregate value of the prizes is \$7,277 50. The principal match is an international contest for \$1,000. Nearly every regiment of our state militia is represented in the Atlantic department. Teams are now encamped at Creedmore, also representatives from Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Pacific department teams arrived yesterday. It is announced that these include the best shots among the militia of California, Arizona and Oregon.

WASHINGTON, 29.—There are special negotiations in progress between this country and the Central American States with regard to the inter-oceanic canal. When the present American minister to Nicaragua and Costa Rica was appointed, he was instructed to keep the matter in view, and take any advantage which might turn up to secure a concession. This was merely a continuance of the policy which had been pursued for years. Nicaragua has been ready to grant the right of way for some time, but is disposed to be somewhat extortionate in her demands and secure the lion's share of the advantage to herself. Costa Rica claims the right to have a voice in the matter also, inasmuch as her territory borders on the south shore of Lake Nicaragua, which body of water will form a part of the proposed canal. It is believed at the State department that affairs are in such a condition that the necessary concessions can readily be secured whenever a company is formed which is willing to pay the price demanded by the two governments named. It also believed that the agitation of the French scheme will have a tendency to liberalize the views of those governments, and make the final negotiations, whenever they shall be undertaken, much easier to consummate.

UTICA, N. Y., 29.—The Greenback convention re-assembled to-day, and the committee on permanent organization reported to chairman Commodore Wm. Voorhees. Voorhees was denounced as National Banker and a "wolf in the fold." The name of ex-assemblyman Geo. E. Williams, of Oswego was moved as a substitute for Voorhees. Voorhees admitted he was a National Banker, and here to help the party to smash the National Banks. He was in favor of destroying the National Bank currency and substituting greenbacks for it. He did not want an office and would not take one (Great applause and great excitement followed.)

Costello thought Voorhees was the minion of Tammany, and moved as amendment that the temporary chairman, Graham, be elected permanent chairman. Williams declined being permanent chairman. The vote for chairman resulted—Voorhees 36, Graham 19, scattering 2. The election of Voorhees was made unanimous, amidst the wildest uproar.

During the voting the temporary chairman said, by a fair vote you have elected a chairman. Why is the name of God can't you behave yourselves.

The following platform was adopted—The national greenback labor party of the State of New York in convention assembled.

First. That the national bank currency will be withdrawn, and all money used by the people, whether gold, silver or paper, shall be issued by the general government and be made a legal tender for all debts and dues public and private. The volume of such money is to be about 50 dollars per capita or sufficient to meet all requirements of trade.

Second. That the established volume of currency shall be increased from time to time in direct